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A New Genus and New Species of the Tribe Caliroini,  
Heterarthrinae (Hymenoptera: Tenthredinidae)  
from Japan

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**Abstract** A new genus of the tribe Caliroini, *Kihadaia*, with a new species, *K. rufithorax*, is described from Japan. Two adult females of the species were reared from larvae feeding on leaves of *Phellodendron amurense*.

**Key words:** *Kihadaia*; Caliroini; Heterarthrinae; Tenthredinidae; *Phellodendron amurense*.

Recently, I obtained 3 specimens that belong to the tribe Caliroini, subfamily Heterarthrinae. After making a comparison between these specimens and other specimens or descriptions of the genera and species of Caliroini (BENSON, 1952; TAKEUCHI, 1952; MALAISE, 1957; SMITH, 1971), I concluded that they belong to a new species for which a new genus must be erected. This is described in this paper. The holotype and one paratype are deposited in the National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo, and the other paratype is deposited in the U.S. National Museum, Washington D.C.

*Kihadaia* gen. nov.

Body robust. Labrum rounded; clypeus nearly truncate; eyes large, slightly converging below; malar space defined, nearly 1/2 as long as ocellar diameter; postorbital groove defined; antenna rather stout, pedicel longer than its apical width, nearly as long as scapus, 3rd segment slightly longer than 4th + 5th; prepectus absent.

Forewing with vein 2A and 3A present for entire length, connected to 1A by oblique crossvein, apical angle of vein 3A with projecting spur. Hindwing without a middle cell, the radiellian cell rather rounded at apex and with a faint indication of an appendiculate cell, anal cell petiolate, petiole as long as cell width.

Tarsal claw with one long outer tooth and large basal lobe.

Type species: *Kihadaia rufithorax* sp. nov.

*Distribution.* Japan (Honshu).

*Remarks.* This new genus is very closely allied to the genus *Caliroa* O.

COSTA, but it is distinguished from the latter by the presence of an apical projecting spur of the apical angle of vein 3A (in *Caliroa*, the apical projecting spur of the apical angle of vein 3A is absent), by the length of the malar space (in *Caliroa*, the malar space is linear), by the form of the claw (in *Caliroa*, the claw has a narrow basal lobe that appears as an inner tooth), and by the absence of the prepectus (in *Caliroa*, the prepectus is present). From *Endelomyia* ASHMEAD, from the Holarctic Region, it is separated by the absence of a basally projecting spur of the basal angle of the vein 2A and 3A (in *Endelomyia*, the basal angle of the vein 2A and 3A has a basally projecting spur). From *Arla* MALAISE from Tonkin, it is separated by the form of the claw (in *Arla*, the claw has a broad triangular basal lobe), and by the form of the radiellian cell of the hindwing (in *Arla*, the apex of the radiellian cell is acute).

*Kihadaia rufithorax* sp. nov.

[Japanese name: Kihada habachi]

(Figs. 1–14)

*Female.* Length 7–8 mm. Body black with following parts reddish yellow: cervical sclerites, pronotum, mesonotum except for mesoscutellum and sunken areas (in one paratype, mesonotum entirely reddish yellow), parapteron, and upper 1/3 of mesopleuron. Mesoscutellum and sunken areas blackish. Antenna black. Wings uniformly infusate, stigma and veins dark brown to black. Legs black.

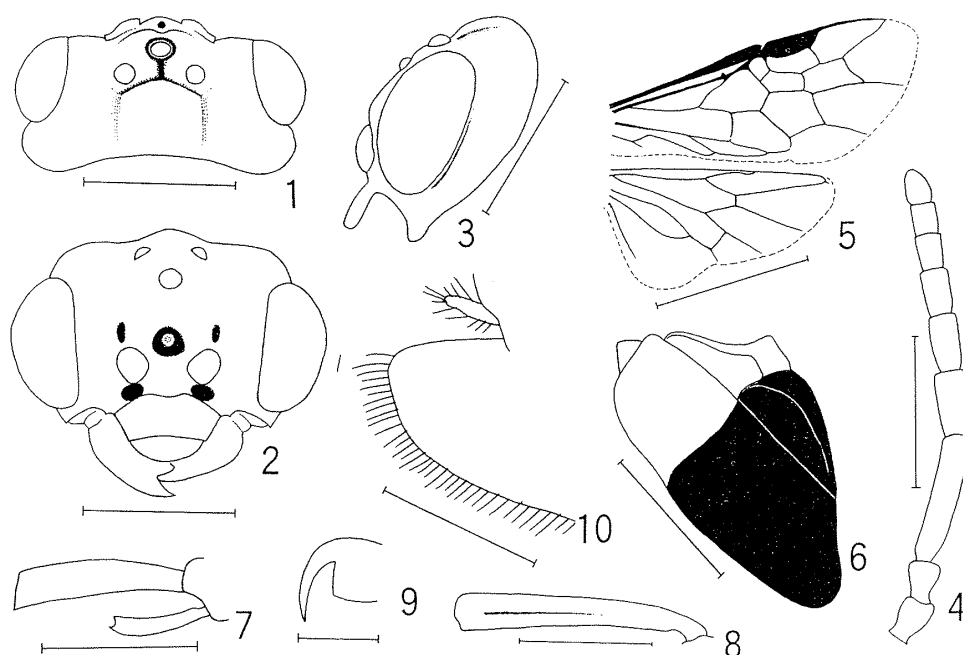
Head seen from above transverse; postocellar area convex, pentagonal in outline; circumocellar, interocellar, and postocellar furrows deep and distinct; lateral furrows indistinct; OOL : POL : OCL = 1.1 : 1.0 : 1.4; frontal area evenly raised and nearly flattened; median fovea large and deep, circular in outline, with small moundlike projection in the middle; lateral foveae deep and elongate; clypeus slightly convex; labrum nearly flattened.

Antenna shorter than costa of forewing (ratio between them about 0.7 : 1.0) or nearly as long as thorax; relative lengths of segments about 1.1 : 1.0 : 3.4 : 1.6 : 1.4 : 1.2 : 0.9 : 0.8 : 0.8.

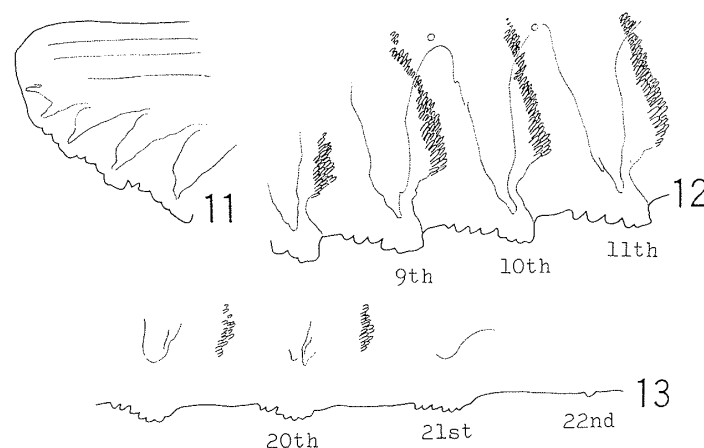
Thorax: mesoscutellum slightly convex. Wing venation as in Fig. 5. Legs: front inner tibial spur 1/2 as long as front basitarsus; outer side of all tibiae with distinct groove; hind basitarsus longer than following three segments combined (ratio between them about 1.0 : 0.8).

Abdomen: sawsheath as in Fig. 10; lancet with 22 serrulae.

Punctuation. Head covered with distinct but shallow punctures; labrum minutely and densely punctured; basal half of mandible distinctly and rather reticulately punctured. Thorax: pro- and mesonotum minutely and evenly



Figs. 1–10. *Kihadaia rufithorax* sp. nov. — 1, head, dorsal view; 2, do, front view; 3, do, profile; 4, antenna, lateral view; 5, mesopleuron, lateral view; 6, fore- and hindwing venation; 7, front basitarsus and tibial spur, lateral view; 8, hind tibia, lateral view; 9, tarsal claw, lateral view; 10, sawsheath, lateral view. Scale: 1 mm for Figs. 1–4, 6, and 8; 5 mm for Fig. 5; 0.1 mm for Figs. 7 and 9; 0.5 mm for Fig. 10.



Figs. 11–13. *Kihadaia rufithorax* sp. nov. — 11, apical portion of lancet; 12, 9th–11th serrulae of lancet; 13, 19th–22nd serrulae of lancet.

punctured; posttergite and metanotum nearly impunctate, shining; mesopleuron covered with fine setigerous punctures. Abdominal tergites nearly impunctate, shining.

*Male.* Unknown.

*Food plant.* *Phellodendron amurense* RUPR. (Japanese name: Kihada).

*Distribution.* Japan (Honshu).

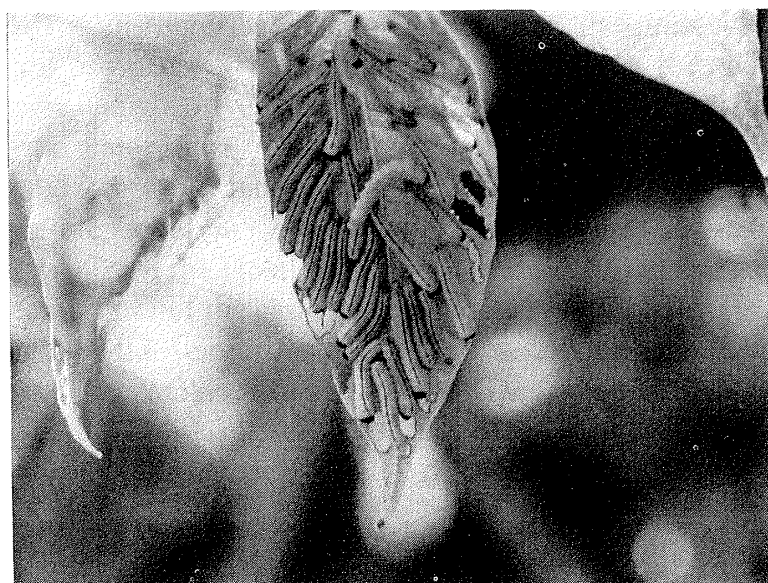


Fig. 14. Larvae of *Kihadaia rufithorax* sp. nov.

Holotype: female, Yahata, Tsurugi-machi, Ishikawa Prefecture, May 26, 1992, reared from larva feeding on leaves of *Phellodendron amurense* RUPR.

Paratypes: one female, Yahata, Tsurugi-machi, Ishikawa Prefecture, May 27, 1992, reared from larva feeding on leaves of *P. amurense*; one female, Yahata, Tsurugi-machi, Ishikawa Prefecture, June 14, 1992, I. TOGASHI leg.

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